



# Social Action

## NEWS LETTER

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July and August, 1961

### 35 DISCIPLES YOUTH IN SUMMER SERVICE PROJECTS

More and more young people are planning their college and university careers to include a summer of service either in a work camp, in migrant ministry or an internship in a social service center. This year thirty-five young people from our churches will participate in a summer of work, travel and new experiences.

The list of those assigned to Ecumenical Work Camps follows with their home address and the location of the camp:

**John W. Crittenden**, Dallas, Tex., England; **Beverly Cronin**, Columbus, O., Indianapolis, Ind.; **Nancy Doster**, Cleveland, O., Colombia, S. A.; **Elizabeth Dowdy**, Athens, Ga., Indianapolis, Ind.; **Gail Entrikin**, Columbia, Mo., Amsterdam, Holland; **Melony Gray**, Valdosta, Ga., to New Windsor, Md.; **Richard Miller**, Albuquerque, N. M., Isle of Crete; **Susan Munsie**, Decatur, Ill., Puerto Rico; **John Nelson**, Indianapolis, Ind., Exeter, England; **Marlona Ruggles**, Lexington, Ky., Den Dolder, Holland; **Nancy Runyan**, La Mesa, Calif., Taiwan; **John Russell**, Jefferson, Ia., Hildesheim, Germany; **Richard Schuster**, St. Louis, Mo., Ramallah, Jordan; **Laura Sweany**, East Lansing, Mich., Puerto Rico.

**Don Van Voorhis**, pastor of First Christian Church, Coggon, Iowa, will co-direct a camp at Hildesheim, Germany. Jean, his wife, will accompany him as a camper. Scholarship grants which assisted these young people to have this experience came from Week of Compassion funds.

**Ben Lilves**, a student at the Chicago Divinity School has arranged his own program and will attend the Bossey Seminar in Switzerland. **Stotrell Lowe** from Hope Bay, Jamaica, W.I., will participate in the camp at Bricks, N. C., and **Michael Rennalls** from Kingston, Jamaica will go to the one at New Windsor, Maryland.

### 16 In Migrant Ministry

The department made arrangements  
(Continued on Page 7)



### THOMAS J. GRIFFIN RESIGNS; TAKES TEXAS PULPIT SEPT. 1

After nearly five years as National Director of church and community service for the Department of Christian Action and Community Service, UCMS, Thomas J. Griffin has resigned to accept a call to lead a new church in Texas. On September 1 he will become minister of the University Christian Church at Houston. The church is located between the University of Houston and Texas Southern University.

Mr. Griffin, as the first director of community services, organized the department's relationships with state and local church committees on Christian Action and Community Service. He was in charge of the department's three annual mailings to the churches and annual institutes and workshops held by districts and states. He helped set up and participated in seven to ten workshops each year.

Newsletter subscriptions under Mr. Griffin's guidance jumped from approximately 1500 in 1957 to 2289 in June of 1961. When Mr. Griffin came to the department only a little over 500 churches reported that they had a social action committee. Now 1174 are listed with the department.

(Continued on Page 7)

### 500 CHURCHES GIVE VIEWS ON ALCOHOL RESOLUTION

In the month of March, 1961, a questionnaire on "Beverage Alcohol and Christian Responsibility" was sent to each Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). The purpose was to invite their participation in preparing a resolution to be presented to the Kansas City Missouri Assembly of the International Convention, September 29-October 4, 1961. 678 questionnaires from 500 churches were returned to the Department of Christian Action and Community Service, UCMS, from 38 states and Puerto Rico.

The resolution has been drafted on the basis of the returns and represents substantially the majority point of view expressed in the returns. The resolution has been approved by UCMS Trustees for presentation to the Resolution Committee of the International Convention and in turn to the Assembly.

### FRATERNAL WORKERS TO FRANCE

New fraternal workers entering the ecumenical program are George and Alice Massay, for five years in the pastoral ministry at Troy, Mo. They will sail on August 2 for Paris, France. After orientation they will take up their work at Saint-Nazaire under the direction of the Mission Populaire Evangelique de France which is an attempt on the part of the French Protestant Churches to meet the working man's world.

Mr. and Mrs. Massay are fluent in French. The Massays have a five-year-old son, Jimmy, who will accompany them. They will serve on a subsistence basis for two years which support comes from Week of Compassion funds.



## NATIONAL COUNCIL LABOR SUNDAY MESSAGE

The following Labor Sunday Message of the National Council of Churches speaks eloquently on its own behalf. Many ministers will wish to read it from their pulpits as part of their Labor Sunday worship service.

"In this Labor Day season the National Council of Churches extends its greetings to all people who work or want to work, to those now entering our national work force, to those in the prime of their work life, and to those nearing retirement. Especially does this Message go to those who are unemployed or under the threat of unemployment. The National Council has long held that large-scale unemployment or long continued unemployment for persons able and willing to work is intolerable.

### Automation—Of Critical Concern

Automation—the invention and use of machines that reduce drudgery and multiply production—has not only increased opportunities but created problems that concern us all. In the long run automation may not reduce the total number of jobs, but its immediate effects are frequently felt in the dislocation of workers and for some of these the result may be permanent idleness.

We recognize the genius of those who have contrived the new machines and methods. We also recognize the foresight, ability, and patience of those who have financed and managed the required research and experimentation, as well as the

skills of workers who build the machines and operate the processes.

### More Goods with Less Work

However, goods are increasingly produced with less work, and these production methods displace many workers. In numerous instances government projects employing many people are halted as national programs are changed. Thus, in our vastly complex industrial order the capacity of consumers to buy the goods of our industry is of critical importance. Attempts to maintain the purchasing power of workers are seen in the efforts of unions, companies, and community agencies to keep people employed, sometimes whether needed or not.

But maintenance of an adequate level of demand for goods and services to keep our entire work force employed is not a problem which either employers or unions can solve alone. This task involves fiscal and monetary policies and other economic measures. Only in a context of full employment can the problems created by automation be adequately met.

### Demands Upon Christians

Our Christian faith makes powerful demands upon us in this situation. In the increased capacity of our factories and our farms we have the opportunity to bring the comforts of health and decent living standards to untold millions of people both at home and abroad. As long as people anywhere are in need, our responsibility as Christians is to seek effective means of making resources available to meet that need.

The distribution of our potential abundance to those in need within and beyond our borders will require bold new thought and action. Christian compassion and conviction have often shown the way to turn walls into doors. Christians can work in their private capacities, in their organization, and through their governments to see  
(Continued on page 7)

## FOOD FOR CHINA

The United States set a high standard in international relations following the war when it provided relief, rehabilitation and economic assistance to friend and former enemy alike. Our stature in those immediate post-war days was enhanced as much by the spirit of the gifts as by the gifts themselves. The tradition of offering aid to human beings in need regardless of ideological, political, or military considerations ought to be our guide-line in determining whether to offer food to famine stricken communist China.

Reports filtering out of Red China now confirm earlier estimates that a serious food shortage exists. Natural disasters together with political and economic mismanagement involved in setting up farm communes may result in the loss of several million lives. The Fellowship of Reconciliation, which is spearheading a drive to send U.S. surplus food to China, says that "more than half of Communist China's land under cultivation, has suffered from drought, flood and various plagues." *Peking People's Daily* called the food disaster "the greatest in nearly 100 years." The human cost is suggested "by the fact that in 1943, two million people in Honan Province died in the famine of that year."

### Public Support Needed

The natural impulse of Americans would be to help these people in time of need. We did this for pre-communist China. We probably would do it for pro-communist China if a few leaders with enough political nerve would speak up. The groundswell for such action should start in the churches so that government leaders inclined to do the humane thing will know that they have public support.

The U.S. has *seven billion dollars* worth of surplus food in storage at a cost to us of one million dollars a day. This huge stockpile could be a blessing instead of a burden if some of it were offered to China. Despite China's petulant international conduct and anti-western tirades, this may be the time for us to heed the counsel found in the Proverbs of Solomon: "If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat."

R. A. F.

### SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

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**SOME CONGRESSIONAL HIGHLIGHTS IN JUNE**—As Congress enters the home stretch three foreign issues dominate debate: foreign aid, Berlin, and resumption of nuclear weapons testing. • Senator Mike Mansfield, in a courageous speech on June 14, called for a "third way" between the two now irreconcilable positions on Berlin. He suggested that East and West Berlin be made a "free city" held in trust by some international authority, with routes of access guaranteed by international peace teams and by the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. • On June 28, the House approved \$42.7 billion for the Department of Defense for the coming year. Foreign military aid and AEC appropriations are not included in this sum. • The President on May 25 called for trebling present civil defense spending. The House on June 7 responded by cutting \$25 million from the \$104 million request, and opposing shelters in Federal buildings. • The Senate has approved resolutions supporting a White Fleet to aid disaster stricken nations and the establishment under the UN of a food and raw materials reserve. • On May 25, the Senate approved a \$2.5 billion program to aid public education, which is now bogged down in the House Rules Committee on the parochial school issue. • The Administration has asked Congress to make the Civil Rights Commission a permanent agency. The Commission's present mandate expires November 8.

## NUCLEAR TALKS FALTER: TEST RESUMPTION DEBATED

On June 20 the Administration called Ambassador Arthur H. Dean, chief U. S. negotiator, home from the deadlocked test ban talks at Geneva. It is an "open question" whether he will return. Charles C. Stelle, Ambassador Dean's deputy, will head the U. S. delegation in Dean's absence.

**Status of Negotiations**—After the test ban talks reopened on March 21, the United States and Great Britain submitted a full draft treaty in an attempt to reach final agreement. The Soviet Union has not made comparable concessions but instead has urged a three member directorate for the inspection system representing the West, the Soviet bloc and the neutrals. This so-called "troika" system would provide a veto by the Soviet Union or the United States over the day to day operation of the control system. This has been vigorously opposed by U. S. delegates. Essentially the "troika" principle represents a distrust of neutrals and a reluctance to give up any national sovereignty to an international organization. (See Soviet note, June 4; U. S. note, June 17. Draft treaty available from U. S. Disarmament Administration, Washington 25, D. C.)

Two issues remain: Should the United States resume testing? In what forum should negotiations continue, pending a change of policy which will make agreement possible?

**No Test Resumption**—Tremendous pressure to resume tests is building up in Congress, the military and the press. Proponents argue the Russians may be getting ahead in the nuclear arms race, that testing would enable the United States to perfect present weapons and develop more terrible ones like the "neutron bomb" or "small" weapons for "limited war," and that the

United States must test to show it will not submit to an uninspectable test moratorium.

Opponents of test resumption point out there is no proof the Soviets are testing, that resumption of tests might permit the Soviets to catch up with U. S. weapons development, and that the United States should not be the first to break the truce.

The President is reportedly reluctant to order test resumption because the neutrals are now convinced the United States seriously wants a treaty. The President hesitates to dissipate this good will and arouse antagonism around the world. Your letters and wires to the President now are most important. (Write FCNL for Action Bulletin #34, June 23.)

**Which Negotiating Forum?** The United States is urging that the test ban talks be kept idling along at Geneva even if tests are resumed—the TNT, test 'n' talk approach. The Soviet Union is urging the test talks be merged back into the discussions on general disarmament now scheduled to begin on July 31. Ironically, three years ago the Soviet Union was urging separate negotiations on tests and the United States was insisting a test agreement should be part of an overall disarmament plan.

**General Disarmament Talks Planned**—In late June, John J. McCloy, the President's Disarmament Advisor, and Valerian A. Zorin, Soviet UN Delegate, met in Washington to discuss procedure for the July 31 disarmament talks. A chief issue: how many neutrals should sit in the negotiations? None were in last year's 10 nation talks. The U.S.S.R. now suggests five and the United States, ten, in addition to the five Western and five Soviet bloc nations.



## COURT RESTRICTS COMMUNIST GROUPS

June 5 the Supreme Court sustained a section of the Internal Security Act of 1950 which requires "Communist action" organizations to register with the U. S. Government. The Court also upheld the "membership" clause of the 1940 Smith Act which makes it a crime for a person to be a member of an organization which he *knows* is advocating the violent overthrow of the Government.

The two 5 to 4 decisions were the first definitive Supreme Court rulings on both these statutory provisions and constitute the most important legal victories the Government has had in the internal security field in many years.

**Party Must Register**—In *Communist Party v. Subversive Activities Control Board* the Court held that the Communist Party must register with the Attorney General, supply him with names and addresses of all Party members within the last year, give an accounting of all funds received during the past twelve months, and list all printing devices in the possession of any member of the Party. Criminal penalties will be imposed upon Party members who fail to register.

If the Party does register, both the organization and its members will be subject to heavy sanctions. Three examples: Members would be barred from working in government agencies, defense facilities or labor organizations. They could not use U. S. passports. Party mailings would have to be identified as such on the envelope.

The Court said that the registration provisions of the Internal Security Act are not "repugnant" to First Amendment rights of free speech and association in view of the threat which "foreign dominated" Communist organizations pose to the United States: "... It would be a distortion of the First Amendment to hold that it prohibits Congress from removing the mask" of anonymity from Party members. The majority did not consider at this time any of the legal consequences of registration—the loss of passports, etc.—or the contention that by registering, officers of the Party would identify themselves and make themselves punishable under the Smith Act. The majority said that these contentions were all "premature" and could be challenged later.

The four dissenting Justices wrote four different opinions, but all agreed that the Internal Security Act violates the Fifth Amendment protections against self-incrimination.

Justice Hugo Black said: "The Act thus makes it extremely difficult for a member of the Communist Party to live in this country and, at the same time, makes it a crime for him to try to get a passport to get out." It is based on the principle that "our people even when adequately informed may not be trusted to distinguish between the true and the false . . . The same arguments that are used to justify an outlawry of Communist ideas here could be used to justify an outlawry of the ideas of democracy in other countries."

"I Prefer to Walk, Thank You"



**"Knowing" Membership a Crime**—In *Scales v. U. S.* the majority upheld a six-year prison sentence given Junius Irving Scales under the Smith Act for being an "active" member of the Communist Party, 1946 to 1954, with the "specific intent" of trying to bring about the violent overthrow of the U. S. Government "as speedily as circumstances would permit." The Court had earlier held it a crime to be a top leader in the Party.

The majority said that the membership clause of the Smith Act does not infringe upon First Amendment liberties since the "membership clause does not cut deeper into the freedom of association than is necessary to deal with the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent."

In dissenting, Justice William O. Douglas said the decision was a "sharp break with traditional concepts of First Amendment rights . . . there is here no charge of conspiracy, no charge of any overt act to overthrow the Government . . . We legalize today guilt by association, sending a man to prison when he committed no unlawful act. Today's break with tradition is a serious one . . . Nothing but beliefs are on trial in this case."

These decisions may open the way for increased Government activity in the internal security field. The *New York Times* maintained editorially on June 7 that the decisions "can only serve again to divert public attention to the virtually non-existent internal Communist threat. The real Communist challenge is from abroad." U. S. Communist Party membership is estimated at about 25,000 by the House UnAmerican Activities Committee.



## CONGRESS DEBATES KENNEDY FOREIGN AID PROPOSALS

Senate and House Committees are now preparing to report their views on President Kennedy's revised foreign aid program. Under the new bills (S. 1983, H.R. 7372) the old Mutual Security Act would become the Act for International Development of 1961, AID, and the International Peace and Security Act of 1961, IPSA. AID continues the economic aid, technical assistance and defense support programs, IPSA contains military aid programs. (State Department Publication 7205, 75¢ from the Government Printing Office, is the best single explanation of AID.)

### *Here are some of the major issues*

**Amounts**—President Kennedy is asking for more money for economic and social assistance and for international programs, especially the Congo operation. The request for foreign military aid is at about the previous level. (See table.)

**Long Range Authority**—The major issue this year concerns the President's request to lend, through the Development Loan Fund, \$900 million in the first year ending June 30, 1962, and \$1.6 billion for each of the following four years. This five year authority is considered essential for orderly operation of the lending program. The DLF makes long term, low interest loans. The President has urged that DLF loans be repaid in dollars rather than local currencies, and fi-

nanced through notes issued by the Treasury Department rather than funds appropriated by Congress.

**Shift in Emphasis**—A welcome, new emphasis is placed in the bill upon aid actually reaching the people at the village level, and upon the recipient government's making necessary land, tax, and fiscal reforms. Although stress is placed on economic assistance, military aid has not been separated as many in Congress had urged last year.

**Strengthened Military Program Asked**—President Kennedy has requested a permanent authorization for military aid, and removal of the ceiling of \$55 million on military aid to Latin America.

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On June 20, Walter D. Voelker, who recently completed a survey of development prospects in the West Indies, testified for FCNL before Senate and House committees. He stressed the need for better planned and administered programs on a long range basis. He urged U. S. assistance (1) only to plans that emphasize human values and reach people at the bottom of the social-economic pyramid, and (2) primarily through regional development plans.

➡ Now is the time to write your Congressman supporting the proposed economic assistance program.

## THE NEW AND OLD LOOK IN FOREIGN AID

### KENNEDY PROPOSALS for Fiscal Year 1962

	Requested
"Development Loans"	\$900,000,000 287,000,000 <sup>1</sup> 43,000,000 <sup>2</sup>
"Development Grants"	380,000,000 9,000,000 <sup>2</sup>
"Intl. Organizations & Programs" (includes: \$40,000,000 for UN Technical Assistance & Special Fund; \$12,000,000 for UNICEF; \$35,000,000 for UN Congo, economic; \$27,000,000 for UN Congo, military; \$17,000,000 for Indus Basin; \$18,200,000 for Palestine Refugees)	153,500,000 4,850,000 <sup>2</sup>
"Supporting Assistance"	581,000,000 29,000,000 <sup>2</sup>
Contingency Fund	500,000,000
Research on development process	20,000,000
Surveys for private investment	5,000,000
Administrative Costs	51,000,000 <sup>5</sup> 550,000 <sup>2</sup>
Military Assistance	1,885,000,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$4,848,900,000</b>

### MUTUAL SECURITY ACT for Fiscal Year 1961

	Requested	Appropriated
Development Loan Fund	\$700,000,000	\$550,000,000
U. S. Technical Assistance	172,000,000	150,000,000
Atoms for Peace	3,400,000	1,500,000
Ocean freight for relief supplies	2,000,000	2,000,000
UN Tech. Assistance/Special Fund	33,000,000	33,000,000
Organization of American States	1,500,000	1,300,000
UNICEF	12,000,000	12,000,000
NATO Science	1,800,000	1,200,000
Palestine Refugees	18,500,000	16,500,000
UN High Commissioner for Refugees <sup>3</sup>	1,500,000	1,300,000
Escapee Program <sup>3</sup>	3,500,000	3,350,000
ICEM <sup>3</sup>	10,000,000	6,700,000
Defense Support	724,000,000	675,000,000
Special Assistance <sup>4</sup>	268,500,000	231,500,000
Contingency Fund	175,000,000	250,000,000
Administrative Costs	48,300,000	46,000,000
Military Assistance	2,000,000,000	1,800,000,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$4,175,000,000</b>	<b>\$3,781,350,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Proceeds from earlier foreign aid loans which are now being repaid. <sup>2</sup> Carryover from fiscal year 1961. <sup>3</sup> These refugee programs will be included in a separate bill to be submitted to Congress soon. <sup>4</sup> Special assistance funds which were defense-related are put in "Supporting Assistance." Items of a development nature are in "Development Grants." <sup>5</sup> Excludes some State Department costs previously included in MSA.



## P.S. from the Hill

**Would you like to work in the U. S. Aid Program?** When Secretary of State Dean Rusk testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in early June in support of the foreign aid program, he cited a "critical bottleneck." According to Secretary Rusk:

"There is a serious shortage of men and women who combine the highest professional qualifications with a deep commitment to serve in distant and sometimes difficult parts of the world . . . the search for talent is never-ending and must be a central preoccupation of our efforts."

**Minority Rights.** The Kinzua Project of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends has recently issued a 20 page pamphlet on *The Kinzua Dam Controversy* in which they propose that "a highly competent, independent board of engineers and economists be called immediately" to reexamine the proposals for the Dam and alternate projects before construction proceeds. According to this pamphlet, such a review "offers a reasonable framework upon which statemen and specialists can build a living demonstration of democratic problem-solving. Without such an effort to honor the enduring rights of a minority and at the same time serve the legitimate needs of the now-dominant society, we are in danger of creating an ugly American scandal for all the world to see."

The Kinzua Project urges all citizens to write or wire the President and their Congressmen regarding this matter. (Copies available from Walter Taylor, coordinator, Kinzua Project, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania.)

**What Kind of Exchanges Do You Prefer?** In 1960, 28,636 persons from other countries came to this country under U. S. government sponsorship—12,256 un-

der the non-military program of the State Department, ICA and National Institutes of Health and 16,380 under the military exchanges sponsored by the Department of Defense.

Congress is now considering bills to consolidate and enlarge the present Fulbright, Smith-Mundt and other educational and cultural exchange programs (S. 1154, H.R. 5203). FCNL witness A. Burns Chalmers, Secretary of Education, American Friends Service Committee, appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on June 6 to give his "strong support and endorsement" to the bills.

**Trials of a Witness.** As has happened several times in the past, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee set aside only one day this year to hear all public witnesses—pro and con—on the complex foreign aid program. This resulted in 25 witnesses being heard, many for only a few minutes each, sometimes before a single Senator.

In contrast, the House Foreign Affairs Committee has been scheduling only a few witnesses a session and has an opportunity to explore a witness' views and experience in detail. Walter Voelker, FCNL witness, testified before 14 members of this Committee for nearly an hour on the evening of June 20.

**Publications Available.** A 24-page report and summary of the Seventh National Conference on World Disarmament and Development is now available from the FCNL. This very stimulating conference was held in Washington last April. It was attended by more than 400 individuals representing some 100 national, regional and local organizations.

Several Friends groups have recently joined together to publish a leaflet by David H. Scull on *"Loyalty, Oaths, and Conscience."* This was written because of a growing concern over the increasing number of situations in which an individual is required by the Federal, state or local government to take a "loyalty oath" or sign a disclaimer of subversive intentions. Single copies free; quantities 2¢ each.



## SUMMER SERVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

with the Division of Home Missions of the National Council for 16 Disciples youth to work in the summer Migrant Ministry program. Their names, home addresses and places of assignment are as follows:

Roger Burba, Alexandria, Va., Roger Zimmerman, Harvel, Ill., and Judith Craig, Indianapolis to Wisconsin; Janet Cardwell, Indianapolis to Ft. Lupton, Colo.; Roger DeLapp, Wichita, Kansas, James Hunter, Indianapolis and Sara Wasson, Muncie, Ind. to Ohio; Charles and Mary Kay Payne, Chickasha, Okla., to Michigan; Michael Whitehead, Houston, Texas to Illinois. Those who participated in the Northern California Migrant Ministry include the following persons; Barbara Beall, Oakland, Calif.; Elva Buroker, Groves, Texas, Luan Channels, Danville, Ky.; Margaret Evans, Austin, Minn.; Laird Thomason, Des Moines, Iowa, and Linda Tittle from Pasadena, Texas.

### Flanner House Internships

Summer internships were arranged with Flanner House, Indianapolis for the following young people: Carolyn Dickson, Mooresville, Ind., Betty McGill, Enid, Okla., Valerie Lynch, Houston, Texas, and Margaret Sheafor, Indianapolis. Marilyn Wilson, Independence, Kansas served in the community program of Trinity Lutheran Church in Jersey City, N. J.

RUTH E. MILNER

### GRIFFIN TO TEXAS

(Continued from Page 1)

One of Mr. Griffin's last major assignments was in co-ordinating the development of a resolution on "Beverage Alcohol and Christian Responsibility." The resolution will be presented to the International Convention at Kansas City. In developing the resolution Mr. Griffin solicited the counsel of local congregations. Replies to a questionnaire were received from 678 churches by the middle of June.

A graduate of Jarvis College, Hawkins, Texas, and Garret Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois, Mr. Griffin also has served churches in Oklahoma and Texas. Before coming to the department he was for six years minister of the East Sixth Street Christian Church, Oklahoma City. Joining Mr. Griffin in the move to Texas will be his wife Geneva, and four boys; Robert, 13; Thomas, 7; Reginald, 5, and Rayford, 3½.

## LABOR SUNDAY

(Continued from page 2)

that the needy are no longer in privation and want.

Full employment within our new technology is an ethical imperative. To achieve it will require the best creative thinking and action on the part of everyone, including labor, management, agriculture, government, and the Christian churches. Immediately there must be retraining and relocation of workers, better provisions for retirement and transfer of benefits, assistance in difficult psychological adjustments. All segments of the community must be willing to assume responsibility for such programs, even as labor must be willing to accept new techniques.

### Determined Effort Needed

But the total problem cannot be solved by stop-gap measures. Only a positive and determined effort for efficient, full production and full employment aimed at providing decent living conditions the world over can do that. To such an effort the National Council of Churches calls all men and women on this Labor Day."

### NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE

Cleveland, Ohio, is the city which has been selected for the Second National Conference on the Churches and Social Welfare to be held October 23-27, 1961.

The Conference is being set up as an interdenominational forum by the forty participating church bodies and is co-ordinated by the Department of Social Welfare of the National Council. There are fifteen sections covering 93 workshops in the field of church-related social welfare.

"The rapidly changing times in which we live have brought benefits to many, hardships to some, and problems of adjustment to all." Such a conference is timely and significant for the churches as they face the responsibility for social ministries to their people and their communities. Registration fee for the conference is \$12.50 and blanks may be secured from the department.

RUTH E. MILNER

## BOOK REVIEW CORNER

"The High Tower of Refuge" by Edgar H. S. Chandler (Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., NYC, 1959). "A thousand years from now, what name will the historians have found for this time of ours? The atomic revolution? . . . The years of rockets? Or . . . as the Age of the Refugee?"

This book tells the story of the refugee the world over, and of the Protestant church's attempt to help them from the point of view of the refugees themselves, and also as seen through the eyes of the members of the staff of the World Council of Churches Service to Refugees.

### Story Spans Two Wars

The time range is from 1912 when survivors from refugee movements due to the First World War and the preceding Balkan conflicts to the current escapees from behind the Iron Curtain. It includes Jews and political liberals escaping from Nazi terror, refugees from Franco Spain, refugee movements from the Middle East Conflict and Russian and European refugees from Communist China.

It is pointed out that, while the conscience of the world is stirred by tragedy when it occurs, once the shouting has died, public interest dies, too. When this happens, the refugees—an incredible present total of forty million in Europe and Asia—can look for help only to such an organization as the World Council of Churches and other similar agencies.

Dr. Chandler describes the work of the World Council of Churches not only in contributed goods such as clothing, food, and medicines but in assurances for emigration given by people of the churches of the world. This is the story of the people of the world who are in need of help and sanctuary. It is a story of terror and heroism, of destruction and faith—of people learning that the church will do more than "pray for us" by offering succor and love.





# When Your Committee Meets—

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

## LABOR SUNDAY RESOURCES

Labor Sunday is observed among Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ) on the first Sunday of September every year (September 3). It helps Christians think in terms of the church's responsibility in the matter of justice in the relations of management and labor; Christian vocation in large depersonalized industries and in a given profession; responsibility for poverty and hunger elsewhere in the world.

### Start Planning Now

Thorough preparation is the key to any observance if it is to be meaningful. The following steps should prove helpful at this point:

- Call your Committee together for initial planning. If your church does not have a committee, a designated person might take the leadership.
- Publicize Labor Sunday as widely as possible through the church bulletin, newspapers, telephone calls, etc.
- Clear the program with the minister. Ask the minister to bring the Labor Sunday message or work closely with your Committee in securing a speaker.
- Determine the kind and amount of materials needed and order in ample time. Especially should the Labor Sunday Message be ordered in quantity. (See resource list below for address.)
- Study together, chapter 8, "Money, Jobs and People" of the program planning manual "Christian Action and Community Service."

### Worship and Study

In order to make Labor Sunday an inspirational and informational observance, one or more of these suggestions might be beneficial:

- Sunday morning worship with the minister or someone with a good grasp of church and economic life bringing the message.
- A panel of thoughtful Christians from several occupations to open discussion with examples from their work experiences or observations. Such a

panel discussion could be held on Sunday afternoon or evening. Invite special representatives from the ranks of labor, management, education, medicine, law, etc. to participate.

- Allow space in whatever program is undertaken, to read the annual Labor Sunday message. Distribute it to all participants.
- Arrange for a *Labor-Management-Religion* consultation on Labor Sunday afternoon. Secure a well versed person in each of these areas.
- Arrange for a showing of the film-strip "The Biggest Thing in Middleville."

(See ordering address and rental fee below.)

### Resources That Help

**The Christian At His Daily Work**—An analysis of the Christian as a worker and the worker as a Christian with suggestions to laymen in this role. 35¢ each.

**Religion in the Day's Work**—A good handbook for occupational groups in the churches. 20¢ each.

**If He Gains the Whole World**—Prayers, Scripture selections, hymns, and sermon topics. 10¢ each.

**You, Your Church and Your Job**—A discussion on the "Laity—The Christian in His Vocation" — with topics and suggested group activity. 30¢ each.

**Employed Women and the Church**—A study discussion guide. 35¢ each.

**1961 Labor Sunday Message**—Annual statement directed to churches regarding this area of concern.

(Order the aboved listed items from: The National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N. Y.)

**The Christian Earns His Living**—A Round Table Discussion Packet @ \$2.50. (Order from: Christian Board of Publication, Box 179, St. Louis 66, Missouri.)

**The Biggest Thing in Middleville**—Film-strip on Christian responsibility in daily work; 83 frames in color with voice recording and discussion guide. Rental \$2.50. (Order from: Department of Audio-Visual Services, The United Christian Missionary Society, 222 So. Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Ind.)

## LOOKING AHEAD TO WORLD ORDER SUNDAY

International crises seem to be the hallmark of our time. In the light of the many things that are happening, the question is raised as to whether or not the United Nations can endure. Should Red China be admitted to the U. N. next fall, despite U. S. objections, will many Americans conclude that the world organization has outlived its usefulness? This and many other questions make it important for local churches to begin planning for World Order Sunday (October 22) now. An "Idea Sheet" and other materials for use in highlighting the U. N. will be available in our Fall 1961 Mailing which will be mailed the first of September 1961.

**Social Action**  
NEWS LETTER

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